For New York and Its Vicinity:

Fair: west winds: warmer and fair on

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1895.—COPYRIGHT, 1895, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.—THIRTY PAGES. VOL. LXII.-NO. 198.

AWAITING SPAIN'S REPLY.

A MESSAGE HOURLY EXPECTED FROM OUR MINISTER AT MADRID.

State Department Officials Believe Spain Will Either Make an Apology or Sever All Diplomatic Eciations with the United States-The President Enderses Secretary Gresham's Patriotto Despatch.-This Government Has Always Denied the Right of Visitation or Molestation of American Ships in a Time of Peace.

WASHINGTON, March 16.-No reply has yet been received at the State Department from the Spanish Government to the demand of Secretary Gresnam for an apology for the action of the Spanish gunboat in firing upon the Alliança. A message is hourly expected, however, from Minister Taylor at Madrid, as he has not yet even informed the department that he has presented his instructions to the Spanish Government. The Minister's silence is regarded at the State Department as an indication that Minister Taylor's acknowledgment of the cable gram and the Spanish Government's reply to it may be received simultaneously. The probable nature of that reply is, of course, purely a matter of conjecture, but the Secretary of State will be very much disappointed if it does not in-clude the apology demanded. The officials of the State Department who are informed on matters of diplomatic negotiation believe that Spain will either make the required apology or sever all diplomatic relations with the United States by giving Minister Taylor his passports.

President Cleveland returned from his long vacation this afternoon, and was at once made acquainted with the action of the State Departnt in the Alliança affair, of which he course has had general knowledge through the newspapers. As far as can be learned Mr. Cleveland expressed no dissatisfaction with the vigorous terms of Secretary Gresham's despatch, but gave them his cordial endorsement. The Secretary is not recovering from his attack of grip as rapidly as he thought he would, and the vorry of the several pending diplomatic controversies has a tendency to aggravate his illness. It is probable that but for the press of duties devolving upon him just at this time ho would go away for rest and recuperation. He was at his deak at the State Department again to-day for a time, but was compelled to return to his hotel at an early hour, and Mr. Uhl, the First Assistant Secretary, is still, therefore,

acting Secretary of State. It is the impression among some of the Administration officials in Washington and some of the politicians outside that Spain will make no direct reply to Secretary Gresham's demand for reparation, but will ask for time in which to make an investigation of the facts and frame a reply in accordance therewith. It is not known what action Secretary Gresham will take in case the Spanish Government should pursue this policy, but he is not at all adverse to having the fact made public that he is determined to stand by the vigor of his patriotic despatch to Minister Taylor. There is a disposition in certain quarters to criticise Secretary Gresham's doepatch as "Jingolsm," and to accuse him of flagrant inconsistency in adopting a policy so strongly in contrast to his action in dealing with the many other important and diplomatic controversies that have arisen during his term of office. The friends of Secretary Gresham and the Administration men generally do not attempt to deny that he has shown inconsistency in this case, but they are inclined to think that the fault will be forgiven in view of the very evident fact that a new light has dawned in the mind of the Secretary of State and a new foreign policy has been adopted by the Administration. Everybody in Washington is surprised at the lively tone of the Secretary's despatch to the Spanish Government and the promptness with which it was written, but they are so pleased at the evidence that the Administration has at last been awakened to the necessity and copularity of protecting American rights that they are ready to forgive any past shortcomings in this regard. The ground of Secretary Gresham's claim that Spain has no right to molest American vessels, even if within the three-mile limit of Cuba, is based on a decision made by Judge French in bision Judge French held that there was no authority for the stoppage or detention of a all steamer on her usual route, even if within the three-mile jurisdiction of the complaining

The Navy Department is still impressed with se belief that, as matters now stand, there is to necessity for sending a fleet of United States Vessels to Cuban waters, but if the Spanish Covernment should decline to comply with Sectetary Gresham's demand for an apology, or should respond to it by giving Minister Taylor his presports and cutting off diplomatic relations, a new turn would be given to affairs, and orders would undoubtedly be issued sending ships to the vicinity of Cuba. The vessels of Admiral Meade's squadron in the Caribbean Sea and others could be promptly put under sailing orders, and it is probable that the knowledge of the accessibility of several first-class ships causes Secretary Herbert to feel warranted in withholding orders to the commanders of vessels at this time.

RIGHT OF VISITATION DENIED.

The Policy of This Government as Enque ated in the Virginius Case. By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- As against the rights of visitation and search which the Spanish Minister invokes in the case of the Alliance under the provisions of the treaty of 1705 with Spain, it is pointed out that the treaty provisions topon which the Spanish Minister relies apply only to a "state of war," and no such condition now exists, from an international point of view in Cuba, inasmuch as the belligerency of the insurgents has not been recognized by any power. The provisions of the treaty of 1795

bearing on the subject are as follows: Auticle XVII.—The merchant ships of either of the parties which shall be making into a port belonging to the enemy of the other party, and concerning whose voyage and the species of goods on boardher there shall be just grounds of suspicton, shall be childed to exhibit as well upon the high sens as in the ports and havens, not only her passports, but like wise certificates, expressly showing that he are not of the number of those which have been pro-hibited as contraband.

Article XVIII.—if the ships of the said subjects, peo-

ple, or inhabitants of either of the parties shall be met with either sailing along the ceasts or on the high seas, by any ship of war of the other, or by any privateer, the said ship of war or privateer, for the avoid ing of any disorder, shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send their boats aboard the merchant ship. which they shall so meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the maste passports, concerning the property of the ship, made according to the form inserted in this present treaty; and the ship, when she shall have she passports, shall be free and at liberty to pursue her toyage, so as it shall not be lawful to molestor give her chase in any manner, or force her to quit her in tended course.

The famous case of the Virginius and the cor respondence relating thereto will naturally be quoted if the present incident becomes a matter of diplomatic discussion. On the 7th and 8th of November, 1873, the Captain and thirtysix of the crew of the American steamer Vir ginius were summarily shot at Santiago de Cuba. The vessel had been seized by a Spanish war ship while on the high ocean. In the correspondence resulting from the affair, Secretary

"It is a well-established principle, asserted by the United States from the beginning of their national independence, and recognized by Great

Britain and other maritime powers, that American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, bearing the American flag remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong; and, therefore, any visitation, molesta-tion, or detention of such vessel by force or by an exhibition of force on the part of a foreign power, is in derogation of the sovereignty of

the United States." At that time Spain was a republic, with Emilio Castelar as President, and Daniel E. Sickles was American Minister at Madrid. During the correspondence between the State Department and Gen. Sickels in regard to appropriate reparation for the seizure of the Virginius, Secretary Fish called attention to the several specific cases of outrages perpetrated upon American merchantmen by Spanish men-of-war.
On June 16, 1858, the United States Senate

passed the following resolution:
"That American vessels on the high seas in time of peace bearing the American flag remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and, therefore, any visitation, molestation, or detention by force, or by the exhibition of force, on the part of a foreign power is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States."

Upon the passage of the resolution, Oreat Britain formally recognized the principle thus announced, and other maritime powers after-

ward acquiesced in it. Senators Voorhees and Teller called at the State Department this morning and had a short conference with Secretary Gresham. Both Senators took occasion to congratulate the Secretary upon his message to Minister Taylor in regard to the Cuban affair and to endorse it thoroughly. Senator Voorhees stated subsequently that the message of Secretary Gresham had the true American ring to it, and he believed it would be endorsed by every American citizen.

THE SPANISH MINISTER STILL SKEPTICAL. At noon to-day Senor Muruaga, the Spanish Minister, had received no information from the Governor-General of Cuba regarding the Allianca affair.

"What construction do you put upon the Gov-

ernor-General's silence?" was asked.

The Minister shrugged his shoulders and said: 'It is capable of but one construction. If the commander of the vessel alleged to have fired upon the Allianca has made his report, it would be immediately telegraphed to me. Hearing nothing from the Governor-General, it is fair to assume that he nimself is as yet officially ignorant of the so-called outrage."

"Are you still skeptical as to the statement that the vessel which fired upon the Allianca is

Spanish man-of-war?" "I am," was the Minister's emphatic reply. "What reason has Capt. Crossman to believe that the vessel which he claims fired shots across his bows was a Spanish gunboat? Could she not have been a yacht purchased in this country and commanded by Cuban filibusters? Would it not be easy for the fillbusters to procure a Spanish flag and fly it at their masthead? Nothing could be easier. Equally easy would it be to procure a small rifle cannon and make the assault upon the Allianca ostensibly as a Spanish cruiser, but in reality to create a public sentiment in this country unfavorable to Spain. The Spanish authorities in Cubs will investigate this matter thoroughly. Let us keep cost and await their side of the story. I see that four of the passengers on board of the Allianca have made statements similar to those of Capt, Crossman. Who are these people? They may be Cuban fillbusters for all that I know, I had hoped that some of the sailors on board the Allianca were Spaniards. Had they been such I should have procured their affidavits, but I do not find that any of the sail-

ors are natives of that country." "What is the Spanish Government likely to reply to Secretary Gresham's telegram, and will their reply be communicated to the State Department through you?"

"The reply is likely to come through the channel which was employed for the communication of the Secretary's telegram. That is to say, whatever reply the Madrid Foreign Office may make will no doubt be sent to Mr. Taylor and by him forwarded to Secretary Gresham. I cannot, however, speculate as to what my Government may do. Upon that point my

Minister Muruaga called particular attention to the eighteenth article of the treaty with tha Alabama claims controversy. In this de- Spain of 1795 (elsewhere published), also to the seventeenth article of the same treaty, providing for the issue of "sea letters or pass-ports" to vessels of either country in case of

war, as sustaining his contentions Speaking of Secretary Gresham's peremptory demand upon Spain for satisfaction, a gentle man who has spent many years in that country said this morning: "Spain has her fire-eaters as as well as the United States. Unfortunately for the friendly relations of the two countries, the Spanish Cortes is now in session. When the substance of Secretary Gresham's letter to Mr. Taylor becomes known, what is more likely than that some hotheaded Spaniard may insist that his demand, made before Spain's side of the case has been laid before him, is an insult, and that the Gov ernment be urged not to comply with it? Any nember of the Opposition may succeed in creating an excitement in the kingdom over this matter much greater than any which exists in the United States. If the present Administra tion, goaded to obstinacy by the jeers and threats of the Opposition, shall refuse the United States the satisfaction they demand, who can tell what may result?"

SPAIN WILL MAKE FULL INQUIRY

Commander Was Within His Rights. MADRID, March 16,-The Minister of Foreign Affairs announced to Congress to-day that the United States had addressed to Spain a courte

ous remonstrance in the case of the Allianca, which was said to have been fired on by a Span ish cruiser off the east end of Cuba. Deputies Villanueva, Diaz, and Moreu spoke at length concerning the American note. They

insisted that, as the Alliança was in Cubar waters, the commander of the Spanish cruiser cted within his rights. The Minister eventually promised that a full

inquiry should be made into the incident and that the Government would not neglect to fulfil all the demands of justice. As yet, he said, the Government had received no official report of the affair.

The Augusta Victoria Coming Home.

NAPLES, March 16.-The Hamburg-American liner Augusta Victoria, which sailed from New York Jan. 22, with a large party of passengers on a cruise to the Orient, left Naples this after-boon at 4 o'clock for Genoa. This ends the Mediterranean cruise proper. The American passengers, headed by Messrs, Rockefeller, Whitney, and Mills, have prepared an address to Capt. Kacmpff, thanking him for the attenon shown and expressing their delight with all the arrangements made. They have also mantfested their satisfaction by giving valuable presents to the Captain and crew of the steamer. The passengers had a most enjoyable time,

were havered by the weather, and received everywhere with marked attention. In Constantiaonic they were welcomed by the Sultan, who asn't them presents of cigarettes and sweets. Capt. Kaeinpff received from him the decoration of the Medjidije.

PALERMO, March 16.—The Hamburg-American line express *teamer Fuerst Bismarck, from New York via Algiers, Alexandria, Constantinople, Athena, &c., with excursionists ta, the Orient, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. She will proceed to-morrow for Naples and Genoa.

were favored by the weather, and received

Slatin Bey Safe at Assense ROME, March 16.-Slatin Bey, who escaped from the Mahdi's camp at Omdurman after eleven years in captivity, has arrived safely at Assonan. He has offered his services to the Italian Government.

TWO VERY CLEVER ROGUES

BROOKLYN DETECTIVES MAKE SOME IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

Frank Sutton and Charley Johnson, Expert Thteres and Cracksmen, Caught with Burglars' Tools of the Finest Make in Their Possession-Belleved to Be Responsible for the Many Recent Safe Robberies in Brooklyn and for Some of the Widespread Post Office Burglaries,

The first week of Superintendent William J.

McKelvey's administration of the Police Department in Brooklyn has been signalized by what is regarded as the most important arrest made in that city since the Patchen avenue gang of burglars, which included Porter, Irving, and Draper, was corralled over ten years ago. The present catch includes two robbers, who are reported to be unexcelled as daring, dangerous, and skilful cracksmen by any criminals in the country, and who are believed to have been engaged in many of the succesaful Post Office robberles which have occurred at regular intervals for three or four years and have been widely scattered. They are also credited with the safe robberies which have taken place in Brooklyn recently and have so much perplexed the police.

The prisoners are Frank Sutton, who says he is 37 years old, but is probably 45, alian "Big" Frank Norton, alias "Big Slim" Williams, alias Frank B. Gray, and Charles Johnson, aged 35, who has had many aleases. Both are ex-convicts and all-around bad men. Sutton was a pal of Johnny Dobbs and took part with him and other noted cracksmen in the famous safe robbery in Lawrence, Mass., in 1885, and shared their imprisonment for the offence. Since his release from prison, a couple of years ago, he has been plying his occupation all over the country. Johnson served a four years' term for burglary in California, and is wanted for several Post Office robberies in Texas, and for one, it is said, in this State. Both prison ers are fine-looking fellows, dress well with good taste, without shewing any ostentatious extravagance, and would pass for prosperous business men. Each gives his occupation as " bookmaker." and their easy and af-

pation as "bookmaker," and their easy and affable manner and withal gentlemanly appearance might easily emable them to assume that accommodating appellation.

They had just started out from their homes, which were conveniently near each other, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, as any good citizen might be expected to do, when they were pounced upon by Superintendent, McKelvoy's men, and although they were not caught in the commission of any criminal act, there is very little doubt that several weighty crimes will be brought home to them, and that a long term of imprisonment awaits them. On their persons as well as at their homes were found burglars' tools of the most approved pattern, and this discovery will enable the police to hold them until the disvernment authorities get ready to take them in hand.

The Brooklyn police authorities have been on the trail of the prisoners for some time. Three months ago information was received at headquarters that Sutton and Johnson were probably in Brooklyn, and that sooner or later they would begin their plundering operations. Inspector Mackellar, who had charge of the headquarters squad, put Detective Sergeants Roche and Daly on the case. Some Government ten furnished mackellar, who had charge of the headquarters squad, put Detective Sergeants Roche and Daly on the case. Some Government men furnished the detectives with accurate descriptions of the men and also gave them other points which might be of use in hunting them down. Within a few weeks the detectives satisfied themselves that Sutton and Johnson were living in Brooklyn, and finally one day they crossed their path while they were together in a Willoughby street saloon, where a well-known sporting man of the third or fourth degree has managed to sell pools on the races in spite of the efforts of the police to suppress him. It is said that the capture could have been effected at any time within the last two or three weeks, but it was deferred, for what particular cause the police authorities won't explain for the present.

cause the police authorities won't explain for the present.

Sutton was first located in a nice flat on the first door of 25 St. Join's place, just around the corner from Fifth avenue. His companions were his wife and pretty little daughter, whose remarkable aguitude for playing the piano and reciting have made her the wonder of the neighborhood during the three months' residence of the family in the house. It was not until Friday afternoon that Johnson was tracked to his late. This was on the top floor of an equally nice flat house at 28 Serling place. The St. John's place and Sterling place houses are so located that the short yards adjoin each other, and Sutton and Johnson could almost speak to each other from the rear of their respective flats, while signalling at all times was attended with no difficulty or danger. It is believed they arranged their homes so that they might be able to communicate with each other at any time. A pretty little woman, whom he represented as nis wife, was the only other occupant with Johnson of the top flat in Sterling

at any time. A pretty little woman, whom he represented as nis wife, was the only other occupant with Johnson of the top flat in Sterling place.

Yesterday morainz Superintendent McKelvey had a talk with Inspector Mackellar on the situation, and it was determined to take no further risk, but to capture the game at once. Detectives Daly, Hall, and Connor were sent to guard the St. John's place house and not to let Sutton excape them, and Horke and Reprodis received similar instructions with reference to Johnson. The captures of the men were made almost simultaneously. Sutton was the lirst to leave his house. He sauntered down St. John's place, and had just turned into Fifth avenue when the detectives who were awaiting him closed in upon him and had him fast in their net before he had a chance to understand the situation. He put on a bold front at first, but winced as soon as the nippers were thrown round his wrists. The detectives hindled him into a vacant hallway and quickly went through his pockets. They found a small package containing a dozen fine miniature steel wedges, which are of much value to cracksmen in forcing their way into the interiors of safes, Sutton was then hurried down to Police Headquarters and put in one of the detectives' rooms on the top floor.

He had not been in the building ten minutes when Jehnson followed directly in his tracks. Johnson's capture was effected in exactly the same manner as Sutton's. After starting from his home in Sterling place he started down toward fifth avenue, doubtless expecting to meet Sutton, but he was grabbed by Reynolds and Rorke before he had reached the avenue. Johnson's capture was effected in exactly the same manner as Sutton's. After starting from his home in Sterling place he started down toward fifth avenue, doubtless expecting to meet Sutton, but he was grabbed by Reynolds and Rorke before he had reached the avenue. Johnson's capture was effected in exactly the been starting out on some miningh depredation he could not have been better equipped for

guiar tool, with powerful steel boits at each point, which is used in tearing off the knobs from safes.

Although Johnson followed Sutton to Police Headquarters so quickly, the two prisoners were closected in adjoining rooms for an hour or more, and were in ignorance of each other's arrest until they were marched to the Adams street station. The detectives made a thorough search through the thats which the prisoners occupied, and on their return to Headquarters carried with them five leaded revolvers, a brace and bit, a sledge hammer, and several sized wedges. They had also several books and papers, the nature of which they refuse to disclose, but which are said will be of value in the prosecution of the prisoners. While the detectives were searching the Sterling place flat the little Johnson girl sat at the plano unconscious of their business, and played some lively airs with the skill of an artist. The detectives could not help recalling the fact that at an early stage of the hunt a Government man had told them that if they ever caught Johnson they would find a little girl around who could play the plano in great style.

Just what disposition will be made of the

style.

Just what disposition will be made of the prisoners has not yet been determined, but they will be held fast for having burgiar's tools in their possession. A representative of a detective agency was at headquarters last night and have corroborative testimony to the importance of the arrest. He said that the Government wanted toth prisoners for Post Office robberles.

inent wanted toth prisoners for Post Office robberies.

There have been half a dozen bold safe robberies in Brooklyn since the advent of the prisoners there which are believed to be their handiwork. Each job was done in a scientific manner, and could have been accomplished only with just such tools as the prisoners had in their postession. Two of the safe robberies were committed within almost a stone's throw of the names of the prisoners, and netted the operators \$3,000. The very latest robbery of this kind occurred on Friday night at William Paper & Son's oil store at \$17 and \$10 be Kalb avenue, almost directly opposite the De Kalb avenue, almost directly opposite the De Kalb avenue, almost directly opposite the De Kalb avenue police station. The thicves entered the building, which is of one story, by a rear window, and, drilling a hole directly over the combination, shoved back the boits only as superiscould do. The iron compariment, in which \$300 was tucked away, was then taken out, carried into the back yard, and riffed. That there were two men engaged in the neat job was made apparent by their well-defined footsteps in the snow.

Whether the footprints correspond with those of Sutton and Johnson could not be learned, but the detectives are more than suspicious that they were engaged in the robbery.

The full case against the prisoners will not be developed until to-morrow. Superintendent McKelvey wants to have Inspector Mackellar and his men get all the credit for the important capture.

and his men get all the credit for the important capture.

Late last night James Wenck, a horsesheer, called at Police Headquarters and identified the big sledge hammer found in Johnson's flat as having been stolen on Friday night from his shop at 114 Lexington avenue. This place and the De Kalh avenue oil shop, where the safe was tapped, are convenient to each other.

A woman also called and identified Setton as a man she had seen recently unowling auspiclously around the Germania Bank building, and another woman identified Johnson as a man she had observed in a butcher's store in Pacific street and Fifth avenue on the very day the safe in the store was robbed. It has been learned that United States Commissioner Morle a few days ago issued a warrant for Johnson's arrest.

LI HUNG CHANG'S POWERS. Authorized "to Negotiate" with Japan or Four Points,

WASHINGTON, March 16. - Official advices have been received here stating that the powers of Viceroy Li Hung Chang, the Chinese peace commissioner, are to negotiate upon four points:

1. The independence of Corea.

2. A money indemnity.

3. Cession of territory. 4. The readjustment of treaty relations between the two countries in regard to commer cial relations, extra territorial jurisdiction, and other matters previously covered by treaties

which have been terminated by the war. Li Hung Chang's credentials read simply "to negotiate," but he is clothed with full powers for this purpose.

The official information received discredits the circumstantial statement sent out from this city on March 12, purporting to give the text of the conditions agreed to by China in advance, which conditions were said to include the cession of certain specified territory, and to prohibit the cession of other territory, and to limit the indemnity to \$250,000,000 payable in gold.

A cable message received at the State Department this morning from Minister Denby at Pekin further confirms the press despatch stating that Li Hung Chang had sailed from Shanghai for Japan, and the despatch also con-

Shanghel for Japan, and the despatch also contained the interesting information that the Viceroy's suite consisted of 130 persons instead of forty, as reported, and that two steamers were required to convey the party.

It is explained that the magnitude of Ll'a suite is not unusual from a Chineso point of view, but it reminded diplomatic officers of the occasion when Li was summoned to appear before the Chinese Emperor at a time when the Emperor was reputed to be desirous of depriving him of something more valuable than yellow jackets and peacock feathers. The Viceroy obeyed the imperial mandate, attended by a suite of 25,000 armed solders, his private army. He was pleasantly received.

antily received.

The end of the war is believed to be a matter of the very near future. Hostilities may cease within the next fortnight, or they may even cease within a week if an armistice can be agreed upon by the plenipotentiaries of both nations.

within the next orthight, or they may over cease within a week if an armistice can be agreed upon by the plenipotentiaries of both nations.

Much will depend upon the character of Li's instructions and the spirit in which he will meet the representatives on the part of Japan. Not many days, it is said, will be spent in reaching a conclusion. Japan, as stated in these despatcles some days ago, will be satisfied with the possession of Formosa, the occupation of Port Arthur and Wel-Hal-Wel, a liberal indemnity covering the war expenses of Japan and the independence of Korea. It is reliably six ed that Japan will not ask for a control of the province of Manchila or any part of the Chinese territory.

Little doubt is expressed here that Li Hung Chang will be prepared to make peace upon the foregoing terms, and thus the war between the two nations, which has existed for nearly a year, may be closed by the last of this month.

Li Hung hang will arrive at Simonosoki not later than Wedynday next, as the trip from Sannghai to that pent capit casily to be made in four days. He will be met by Count ite and Mr. Mutsu, the former being the Premier and the latter the Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Japan.

He will be received with all the pomp and circumstance which his prominence as a statesman and the importance of his mission demand. His personal relations with the Japanese representatives, covering s long period of years, have been unusually agreeable, and his selection as China's representative is not only very gratifying to Japan, but is said to be the best that could have been made.

tative is not only very gratifying to Japan, but is said to be the best that could have been made.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Meet L! Hung Chang. LONDON, March 16 .- A despatch to the Times from Tientsin says that the Hon, John W. Foster accompanied Li Hung Chang on his mission

The unsuccessful Chinese envoys, who have returned from Japan, report in the most favorable terms of the courtesy of the Japanese officials, but declare that while in Japan they were virtually prisoners. A corden of police, at all times, prevented them from having any outside communication. The Japanese populace were

communication. The Japanese populace were intensely hostic to them.

The Globe publishes a despatch from Hiroshima which says that Premier Ito and Viscount Mutsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, have gone to Simonosoki to meet Li Hung Chang.

The prizes captured by the Japanese at Ying-Kow include several gunboats, two steamers. 00 Junks, and a large quantity of munitions

of war.

The Chinese envoy at St. Petersburg has started for Berlin. His errand is to seek support for China in the preservation of the integrity of her territory on the mainland.

Tien-Tsin, March 16.—Hundreds of refugees are arriving from Kinchow at Shannakwan. They say that they last heard of Gens. Sung and Ju as fleeing with the Japanese in hot pursuit. HOME, March 16,-King Humbert received the Chinese envoy to-day.

THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN.

He Gets Back to Washington in Fine Health and with a Lot of Game, WASHINGTON, March 16 .- President Cleve and came back to Washington this afternoon after his eleven days of recreation on the water. he stepped down the gangplank from the Violet to the wharf he looked hale and hearty. and smiled broadly when somebody in the crowd shouted: "Bring out the ducks!" There was a glow of health upon his cheeks which was not there when he left Washington on March 5. the day after Congress had adjourned.

It was just 4:15 o'clock when the Violet tied up to her wharf. About fifty people were there, waiting her arrival. The air was raw, and a stiff wind fretted the river with whitecaps. Mr. Cleveland and his companions kept to the cabin while the landing was being effected. It was here that they were greeted by Mr. Thurber,

while the landing was being effected. It was here that they were greeted by Mr. Thurber, who had vanited over the gunwale of the boat before the gangplank was run out.

The President was accompanied by his companions on the trip. Dr. O'Reilly of the army, his physician; Commander Wilde, U. S. N., the Navai Secretary of the Lighthenese Board, and Commander Lamberton. U. S. N., the Lighthouse Inspector of the Fifth Inspection District. The President wore a brown overcont and a derby hat, and his ungloved hands were jammed down in the pockets of the overcoat. As he walked from the Violet the crowd formed about him in a sort of hollow square and escorted him in silence to his carriage. He drove away with Mr. Thurber. Commander Wilde and Commander Lamberton occupied Mr. Thurber's coupe, while Dr. O'Reilly's wife drove off with him in a stylish road cart.

St. Clair, the White House steward, had provided a large express wagon to carry away the game and, incidentally, the President's baggage. Fnough game was brought back to send hampers of game to all the Cabinet officers in town, to Mr. Thurber, and to the homes of the President's companions, not to speak of a plentiful supply for the White House table, Most of the sport was had in Pamico Sound, and the President bagged a fair share. Capt. Donald of the Violet says Mr. Cleveland is one of the best shots he has ever seen. The party had much bad weather, but did not suffer any inconveniences.

The trip from Norfolk was uneventrul. Last night the weather was very thick, and Capt. Donald decided to lie to off St. George's Island, in the Potomac at the mouth of St. Mary's River, about a hundred miles below Washington. At daybreak this morning the Violet resumed her fourney, reaching the Indian Head proving grounds at 1:20 this afternoon. Here a brief stop was made to send a messays by telephons to Mr. Thurber, and then the Violet continued to Washington without stopping again.

Spain Must Kauckle Down! Just as that cough or cold will, when you scare it to death with liker's hypectoraut, -- Adv.

JUDGE GAYNOR IN DANGER.

MAY BE SUMMONED BEFORE THE BAR OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Me Disregards a Subscena of the Friday Investigating Committee and Narrowly Escapes Arrest by the Sergeant-at-Arms -The Committee Still Probing the Trollev Mtrike-Justice Watson's Arraignment of Mayor Schleren's Administration. The Friday investigating committee, which

has been engaged at intervals for several weeks in rethreshing the old Brooklyn trolley strike chaff without making any fresh discoveries, struck a snag vesterday. Among the distinruished persons who had been summoned to enlighten the Albany visitors on the strike problem vas Justice W. J. Gaynor of the Supreme Court. Sustice Gaynor had volunteered a sensational statement while the strike was still in progress in the shape of a communication to the State Board of Arbitration, in which he severely scored the manner in which the Brooklyn Traction Company was organized. Chairman Friday of the committee decided that Justice Gaynor was a good man to summon before them, and he

was duly served with a subpoena. At yesterday's hearing after, Mayor Schieren. President Lewis of the Heights Company and Knight of Labor T. B. McGuire had given their testimony. Justice Gaynor was summoned, but he was not on hand and had no representative present. William M. Ivins, counsel for the committee, announced that he had subprensed Justice Gaynor, leaving it to him to appear at any hour he pleased at the day's session. Justice Gaynor had replied that if the committee wished to have him appear they should enter into correspondence with him, as the Board of Arbitration had done. The Judge further stated that he did not care to appear before the committee, and having a case on that afternoon it would be imposssible for him to comply with the subporna.

Chairman Friday then ordered Sergeant-at-Arms Bensen to go to the Court House and bring Justice Gaynor before the committee. Mr. Benson returned in a few moments and said that he found the court room locked up, and had been informed that Justice Gaynor had gone for the day. Chairman Friday then arose and thus gave

vent to his feelings of indignation: "Justice Gaynor is the first man who has chosen to disregard a subprena since this investigation began, and I consider his action a gross discourtesy to the committee, as well as to the Legislature of the State. I would have Judge Gayner understand that a subpoena from the Legislature of the State is greater than any Judge, any person, or any body of people in the State. I would have him know that he is not any more exempt from obeying the requirements of such subporna than any other citizen. I want to make the statement to the newspapers that I shall report this matter to the committee and have it brought before the House, I shall recommend that Judge Gaynor be brought before the bar of the House and publicly reprimanded. We have extended to Judge Gaynor the courtesy of naming his own hour for ap-pearing before the committee, which makes his liscourtesy all the more flagrant."

Mr. Friday then adjourned the committee until to-morrow morning. He made this further omment to the reporters:

"To one who has known the Judge as many years as I have his action is very easily under-stood. It is simply a clear case of swelled head. He imagines, probably owing to his exalted position as a Justice of the Supreme Court, that he is too important a personage to appear before this committee. We will see later how the committee regards his action."

Contractor John D. Crimmins of this city was the first witness called yesterday. In his opinion the best preventive of strikes was the establishment of confidential relations between the employers and the employees. He was a believer in arbitration, and was opposed to the municipal wnership of street railroads. A more conciliatory spirit would have ended the Brooklyn strike in short order.

Japan's Envoys Start for Simonosokt to Mayor Schieren told of his efforts to settle the strike, and held President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Company responsible for his failure. He thought railroads would be better managed by private corporations than by municipalities.

President Lewls said that he never would agree to discharge any of the new men, but therwise would have been willing to agree to arbitration. He thought motormen, conductors and gripmen should be licensed. He was or posed to the municipal ownership of railroads He denied that he had ever threatened to bankrupt the company sooner than give in to the

atrikers. Ex-Justice Quigley testified that whatever he said during the strike, he said because he thought it was right.

Justice Watson made a sensation by this state-

"During the first few days of the trouble the colice Department was handled, in my opinion, by the administration, by the Mayor and Police Commissioner, solely for political purposes. Had it not been so handled, disorder could have been suppressed within forty-eight hours. At first obody was arrested; at last, everybody, including women and children. The administration's nethods, which were very mild in the beginning, were exceedingly drastic in the end."

FROM THE SULTAN FOR OUR POOR The Grand Turk's Gift Will Be Distributed Mostly Among Armentans.

After the forest fires in the Northwest last autumn a relief fund was started here, and a number of checks were sent to Mayor Gilroy from abroad, including one for \$500 from Hen ry Irving. The sufferers from the fire declined to accept any contributions, saying that they could depend upon their own States to afford what rollef was necessary. Accordingly Mayor Gilroy notified the contributors of the money that had been sent to him and the checks were returned.

Among the contributors was the Sultan of Turkey. He sent word to the Turkish Minister at Washington to give a certain sum, and the Turkish Minister notified the Mayor of the gift. It devolved upon Mayor Strong to decline it, which he did in a letter dated Jan. 4, explaining the refusal of the people of the Northwest to receive contributions. Yesterday Mayor received the following letter from the

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1895. DEAR SIR: I duly communicated to the Sublime Porte the contents of your kind note dated 4th of January last concerning the return of \$1,320.25, which amount was sent at the time by the Imperial Government as a donation to the Northwest fire fund.

Fully appreciating the motives of the return now have the pleasure to inform you that his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, whose feelings of true friendship toward all Americans are well known, wishes to have said sum of \$1,320.25 distributed through you to the poor of New York. Enclosing check for the amount, I have the honor to be. Yours very truly.

To his Honor the Mayor of New York.

The check enclosed was drawn on Rulli Brothers of 13 Old slip, the financial agents of the Turkish Government in this city. In accordance with the Sultan's desire, the money will be distributed among the poor of this city; but the Mayor will restrict the division to Turkish subjects here, who are mostly Armenians.

RIOTS IN MADRID. Army Officers Attack the Offices of News sapers Which Had Criticised Then

MADRID, March 16,-The Resumen, in an article on the Cuban insurrection, charged the junior officers of the army with a lack of enthusiasm and an indisposition to go to Cuba because of the danger to which they would be exposed there. Resenting this imputation, a party of thirty-five officers raided the office of that paper last evening emashing desks and otherwise damaging the premises. The Globs commented severely upon the action of the officers, and protested against their conduct, whereupon sixty efficers visited the office of the Globe last night and made an attack upon the staff of that paper. In the moles the city editor and two subordinates were badly injured and

the office was completely wrecked. The crowd of officers and their sympathizers ncreased every minute until it reached the number of 400, and all attempts to prevent their sacking the office were futile. The officers and their followers then went to the office of the Heroido, but they were unable to gain an made another visit to the office of the Resumen, but the Captain-General, who find in the mean time been summoned, persuaded them to dis-

The military courts have already begun an in-

quiry into the affair. The raids on the newspaper offices were discussed in Congress this afternoon. The War Minister described the trouble in a manner which elicited repeated protests from the reporters present, and eventually caused them to leave the House in a body.

At a meeting held this evening the Madrid editors resolved to notify the Government that they would suspend the publication of all the city newspapers to-morrow unless they should receive guarantees of the safety of their lives and property.

Premier Sagasta this evening granted a hearing to a deputation of journalists. He assured them that he regarded the attack on the newspaper offices as a very serious matter.

He promised to make them a definite state ment with regard to affording them protection, after conferring with the Minister of War and the Cantain-General

MURDER HIDDEN BY ARSON.

The Beathbed Confession of a Man Who Eliled a Man in a Quarrel. CENTRALIA, Ill., March 16. In 1887 Pavey Allen did a mercantile business in Mt. Vernon, Ill. The senior member of this firm & Gen. W. C. Pavey, ex-Auditor of the State of Illinois. In the employ of the firm was a man named White. One night in the summer of 1887 the store was burned. White roomed in the building, and his charred body was found in

the debris. W. D. Tabb has been a prominent citizen of Mount Vernon for many years, and has frequently held public office. A few weeks ago he was the victim of phoumonia. When it became positive that he could not recover he sent for ien. Pavey and confessed that he was in White's room on the night of the fire. They were gambling, a quarrel arose resulting in a fight, and in a fit of passion Tabb killed White.

In the desperation of the moment Tabb fired the building, and White's body was burned to conceal the crime. Tabb died soon after making the confession.

NO MORE WALKING DELEGATES. Union Pacific Employees Will Look After

Their Own Grievances Merentter. OMARIA, Neb., March 16,-For many years the various labor organizations on the Union Pacific have each maintained a man to look after the grievances of the men. The most conspicuous of these has been George W. Vroman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He has devoted his entire time to this work for several years and has not been an employee of the comoany. The engineers paid him a salary of

\$2.500 a year for this work. The lopping off of so many branches from the system has reduced the number of employees to such an extent that the engineers have decided to dispense with Vroman's services, the cost being too heavy. The other organizations on the system have decided to follow the example of the engineers, and the duties heretofore performed by these men will be assumed by some of the working employees.

TWO SURVIVED OUT OF THIRTY-ONE. Rescue of Dantel Clark and Thomas Moore

of the British Ship Yeoman, MARSHFIELD, Ore., March 16 .- The schooner Leeds arrived here last night with Daniel Clark and Thomas Moore, who are supposed to be the only survivors of the crew of the British ship Yeoman, numbering 31. The ship was bound from Antwerp to Redondo. While shortening sail a squall struck the ship, and a swell like a

tidal wave capsized her. "I was swept overboard," said Clark to-day A lul! followed, and when the ship righted I got on deck, but found no one there. The cook Moore, was lying in the galley with his head split open and barely alive. Capt. Ferguson and the mate were gone. I cut loose a lifeboat from the sinking ship, put the cook in it, and pulled from the wreck. For fourteen days we lived on sixteen biscuits and salt water, and our hunger drove us to cat the upper part of our shoes. When the Leeds picked us up our eyes were swollen shut, and we could not speak."

TWO HUNDRED MINERS ENTOMBED.

Caught by an Explosion of Fire Damp-Twenty Rescued and More May Be. VIENNA, March 16. - An explosion of fire damp has occurred in the Albrecht mine at Troppau, Austrian Silesia. Eighty miners have been taken out alive, but 200 are still entombed.

Thirteen dead bodies had been removed from the mine at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and twenty miners had been taken out alive. eral of the rescued men were too badly injured to talk, but the others said that about sixty of the men below were in a safe position waiting

ADVANCES IN WAGES.

One Case in Pennsylvania, Another in PITTSBURGH, March 16 .- The Oliver Coke and Furnace Company to-day notified their employees of a general advance in wages amounting to about 15 per cent. The action affects

several thousand men. HAVERBILL, Mass., March 16 .- J. H. Winchell & Co., in whose factory trouble has existed since the opening of the big strike, notified their 700 employees last night that after this week their wages, in every department, would be increased five cents per case.

WON'T GIVE UP THE CRUISER. Spanish Naval Officers Still Have Hope for the Reina Regente.

LONDON, March 16.-A despatch to the Time from Madrid says that Admiral Beranger and most of the other naval experts are strongly in-clined to the opinion that the cruiser lieica Regente has not been lost,

Paderewski Coming. LONDON, March 16 .- Mr. Paderewski has arranged to make a tour of America, beginning

in November. He will give a series of eighty concerts under the management of lierr Goerlitz. Militia Out to Check Pirebugs. ALGONA, In., March 16. The fifth attempt to

burn this town was made last night. Four business houses were burned. The militia is on guard and detectives are working on the case. Mercury and Potash Not "In It?" Riker's Sarasparilla. That brand is purely vege-

THETRUTHABOUTARMENIA

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EVIDENCE VERIFYING THE RE-PORTS OF TERRIBLE OUTRAGES.

Evidence that the Armentana Were the First Aggressors-How Far Will Their Attacks Palliate the Crimes of Their Murderers ! - Mr. Campbell-Baunerman Likely to Be Chasen Speaker of the Commons Influenza Sitti Holds Sway-Prof. Max Muller on the Antiquity of Books - A Greet Chance for American Bootmakers - Buelling May Go Out of Fashion in France - Whintler's Quaeral.

Special Cable Desputch to Tax 323. LONDON, March 16, - A sufficient amount of independent evidence regarding the situation in Armenia has reached London in the last two weeks to furnish a telerably clear idea of the probable truth. The cable has brief summary of the deentrance, and finally withdrew. Later they | spatches from the coffrespondent of the Davy Telegraph, who started for the disturbed district in December. His confirmation of all the worst stories of innumera and nameless horrors naturally led to attacks upon his veracity or credulity in Parlicment and cleewhere.

Certainly the Armenians themselves, whose evidence their own friends admit is open to sursicion, have not alleged such unspeakable butcheries and outrages as this correspondent describes. There is, however, strong evidence of his honesty and impartiality in several clumns of calmly written matter which this correspondent sent by mail before reaching the cene of trouble, and which was printed in the Telegraph on Thursday. The weight of evidence which the writer had succeeded in collecting from all sources in Constantinople and else-where on the route, including many fugitives from Moosh, bore against the Armenians, and he did not hesitate to set it forth in great deall. It is not denied that there has been much shedding of blood, a great deal of it innocent blood, but even many Armenians admitted that the responsibility lay with organized revolutionists among their own countrymen. One of the most prominent Armeniaus in Turkey gave "It was a regular battle legun by our neeple

attacking the Hamidich troops [f. c., committing an act of high treason | and perpetrating herrible cruelties on such Kurds as fell alive into their hands. These barbarous acts were the work rather of Armenian brigands whom the revolutionists pressed into the ranks than of the villagers themselves, who by no means are addicted to cruelty. Well, the fortune of war was favorable to the Armenians, who, partly armed with ritles, drove the Kurds before them like a flock of sheep. They resolved to wipe out the Kurds once for all, and would have done so if they had not been stopped in time; indeed, God only knows what would have happened. All Kurdistan would have been in revolt had it not been for the foresight and energy of Mussir Zekki Pasha, who ordered troops to march to the scene of the disturbance and soothe the ruffled spirits of the Mohammedans and Christians. Then, to be sure, certain excesses were committed, mainly by Kurds who were thirsting for revenge."

This and many similar statements led the correspondent before reaching Moosh to take a pro-Turkish view of the matter, but his telegrams, printed before his letters arrived, confirm the worst allegations against the Turks as regards cruelties. He has been silent, however, regarding the responsibility for the original outbreak. It is known in official circles that the Foreign Office has long reports from Vice-Consul Hallward in which the long series of horrors in the Van district are fully described. All this and more scoms to put the fact beyond dispute that frightful outrages have been committed both by the Kurds and Turks. The real question to be decided by the investigation seems to be how far these horrors are palliated by the revolutionary acts of the Armenians themselves.

The intention of Speaker Peel to resign has greatly embarrassed the Government and Tory leaders alike, and caused an immense amount of lobbying, intriguing, and heartburning which, one of these days, will furnish delightful material for some caustic historical critic. When the probable vacancy first became known nine men out of ten assumed that it would be filled by Mr. Courtney, who has often discharged cess; and, as the Ministerial Dally News says tolay, the Government actually intimated to him that they would support him if nominated from his own side. But Mr. Courtney, who is a remarkably shrewd politician, declined to stand because he had ascertained that his dear friends and allies, the Tories, would not support him, and that if he should be elected now by the help of the Liberal votes they would turn him out if they should be in the majority in the new Parliament. He might have added, but he refrained, that his dearly beloved Liberal-'nionist friends and party chiefe, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire, bad also been busy intriguing against him. Reyond all doubt, Mr. Courtney is the man best fitted for this most difficult post, but he is to be sacrificed because of late he has refused to be a party to a reactionary policy in British-Irish affairs and has displayed an independence of character quite unbecoming in an ally of the Tory leaders.

The Tory nominee, from the first, has been Sir Matthew White Ridley, a worthy country squire and a baronet of fine presence, scholarly attainments, and areat wealth, and his claims would yielded only be to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, present Minister for War. The latter's qualifications are similar to those of Sir Matthew Ridley, with the additional advantage that he has great administrative ability. Mr. Bannerman has a good place in the running for the leadership of the Liberal party, so that he would acrifice a good deal in accepting the Speakership; and besides this his presence in the chair would mean the loss of a vote to the Government. which counts for something in these days. But, on the whole, the probabilities point to his ciestion by the unanimous vote of the House of

Commons. The contest of the parties, occult and overt, will leave many rankling wounds. Some are, in fact, already apparent. The Tories and Liberal-Unionists are wrangling over the repreentation in the sent about to be made vacant by Speaker Peel's retirement, with the result that, despite the public appeals of the leaders to the rank and file for unity, there are at present Tory and Unionist candidates in the field with the secret approval of those same leaders.

The shabby treatment accorded to Mr. Courtney by his ailies will probably induce him to give more frequent and stronger support to the Liberal Government; but a still more interesting result will be that when Mr. Peel receives the peerage, which, in accordance with precedents, he is sure to do, the Home Hule party in the House of Lords will receive a powerful reda-forcement, for it has long been an open scoret that he has largely modified his views respecting the government of Ireland. In fact his suport of the Liberal Home Rule Association in the Warwick and Leamington constituency, which e represents in the Commons as an anti-liome Ruler, is one of the reasons why the local Tories insist upon running a candidate for the coming vacancy. There are some indications that the Tory-Liberal-Unionist combination will soon be changed into complete amalgamation or an open split. It is by no means certain which way the

crisis will turn. The influenza epidemic does not subside as rapidly as was hoped. The official figures of the mortality will show an increase in the death rate in London. The number of deaths from influenza in the last two weeks is 769. This exceeds the total of the entire year of 1894. The strange winter pestilence is by no means confined to the metropolis. Even in Scotland the